





which was... by the Ship one of which others...

as Marked... in the log slate and it was...

subsequently entered into the log Book by the Chief Officer, I did not distinguish any mark on any of the other Cotton bales...

(Signed) W. EMERY, Master of the Westmoreland. Taken and sworn before me on the 14th day of June 1841.

(Signed) E. F. DANVERS, Junior Magistrate of Police.

Standing Notice.

The contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system of espionage in correspondence directed to the BOMBAY GAZETTE.



Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 16, 1841.

ARRIVED June 15, Barque Ferguson, W. Lister, Master, from Aden 5th Instant. Passengers: Captain Edmunds, J. Goolden, Esq. J. Pugh, Esq. J. Lewelyo, Esq. Intelligence: At Aden, H. C. Block Ship Charger, H. C. S. War Clive; H. C. Steamer Berenice; H. C. Steamer Victoria, left Aden 4th June for Suez.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 3rd, Madras to the 7th instant, Ceylon to the 27th May and Northwest Provinces to the 5th June, but with the exception of the latter, they are void of intelligence of much importance.

From the Agra Ukbar we learn that a report is current that a war with Nepal is inevitable. If this should really turn out to be the case there will be the soldier's motto in full demand, promotion and prize money.

From our newspapers the Aurora of Aden, a paper published at Smyrna in the American language, we have extracted the following items of intelligence. We may say by the way that it affords much pleasure to see this ephemeral sheet of the cities and literature of the world, improve in its style and increase in circulation.

News: 25th April.—By the arrival of the British Frigate Dido from Crete, in four days we have been put in possession of the following intelligence.

This Island is in a state of great confusion and disturbance. About 2500 of the Greeks have taken up arms; but as yet no mischief has been done. These insurgents it is said, have sent a memorial to the British, French and Russian Consuls, stating that they are ready to submit themselves to the wishes of the said three powers, they being the protectors of Greece. Some troops have already arrived here from Constantinople and others are shortly to arrive. It is reported that as soon as the expected number of troops have arrived an attack will immediately be made on the rebels.

Up to the day of the departure of the said vessel no skirmish had taken place: it is therefore hoped that this disturbance will be quelled without any contest or bloodshed.

The case of contempt of Court which was heard on Monday last created much interest and terminated in the imprisonment of the Vice Consul and the mother of the young woman. In our next we intend to give a full report of the case.

There has been a slight intermission of fine weather but the rain returned at six o'clock yesterday evening.

As the barometer has been falling for two or three days past the weather-wise folks look forward, and at which the fair ones are not at all pleased, that on the 18th the monsoon will set in with some violence, to the spoilage of silk bonnet and evening dresses.

The article which appeared in our last issue has it would appear, answered the purpose designed. We congratulate the culprit on that tenderness of conscience that is constrained to admit its guilt of a crime which any respectable individual would shudder at. Although no hint was given as to the perpetrator of the crime the United Service Gazette, to use an Old Bailey phrase, considers that his atrocities have reached their full weight, and his sin has found him out. The United Service Gazette has acknowledged its guilt of espionage and states that it has more than once occurred and the vice, which he would misnomer "mistake" has become so habitual that he cannot break himself of it. The organs of secretiveness and destructiveness appear to be fully developed in the cranium of our precious contemporary. Our organ of veneration suggests to him the propriety of breaking his bad habit of opening letters addressed to us, before he has the audacity to complain of their being brought to him "by mistake."

To correct the wrong done us by these "mistakes" and to inflict punishment on the guilty offender we send the following notice to be a standing acknowledgment of the sin committed an admitted:

We thank the United Service Gazette for the acknowledgment of his faults, and as we wish to put his sin ever before him, we have directed that the following be a STANDING NOTICE.

Our contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system of espionage in correspondence directed to the BOMBAY GAZETTE. We beg to request that our correspondents will be careful in future to write BOMBAY GAZETTE so legible, that the United Service Gazette will neither need his spectacles nor an oxy-hydrogen microscope to discover his "mistakes."

THE affairs of the late Rajah of Sattarah are about to be brought to the notice of the House of Commons, and we sincerely trust a Committee will be formed to inquire into every detail of the conduct and movements of the deposed Rajah:—of the result we have but little doubt, it must be favorable to his restoration.

Mr. Hume, who knows something of India and the Company's affairs, introduced the matter to the House on the night of the Tuesday, April 6th and remarked—

"That he had given notice of his intention to present a petition that day from the Rajah of Sattarah. He had the original petition in the Marhatta language and also a translation, but though he had used all diligence he could not find the translation, and, as the House could not receive the original without a translation, he would postpone the presentation until after Easter, when he should have a translation prepared, and lay both before the House. He would now more for the documents relating to the Rajah's case, as the President of the Board of control did not object. The hon. member then moved for copies of a letter from the Vakeels of the Rajah of Sattarah to the hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company and President of the Board of Control, dated London the 8th day of February, 1841; of a letter from Major-general Lodwick to the court of Directors of the East India Company dated the 9th day of October, 1840; of a petition from Meer Afzal Ali, Vakeel of the Ex-Rajah of Sattarah to the hon. the court of Directors of the East India Company dated the 14th day of September 1840, with the court's reply; of all communications from the Bombay Government to the court of Directors of the East India Company, transmitting communications from the Resident of Sattarah relative to the grant of certain Jagheers to Ballajee Punt and others since the accession of the present Rajah of Sattarah (Appa Sahib) to the Gadee; of all communications from the Government of India and their officers appertaining to the circumstances of the death of Balla Sahib (Senapattee), whilst on the journey with the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to exile at Benares, and all communications from the court of Directors to the India Governments on the same subject, also of all instructions given to Lieutenant Crisall, the officer who commanded the escort of the deposed Rajah of Sattarah on his route to Benares; of all communications from the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to the Governor General, or Supreme Government of India, claiming certain treasures, jewels, &c. as his private property, with copies of all correspondence from the authorities in India and court of Directors of the East India Company on the same subject." The hon. member said, that his object was to obtain all the information that he

could on the subject, previously to his calling the attention of the house to it. Sir J. C. Hobhouse said, that he had no objection whatever to the production of the papers, to which his hon. friend referred.

The motion was agreed to. Now that the people of England step forward to advocate the necessity of obtaining, what the Ex-Rajah applied for in vain before his dethronement, viz. a fair hearing and a more impartial administration of justice, which certainly he had a right to expect at the hands of the English whose past conduct towards allies charged with unfaithfulness had led him to hope that he would not be condemned until tried and found guilty. We should be wanting in fidelity to the public good, and respect for the noble institutes of our country, did we not lift up our voice against the illiberal treatment of Purtaub Sing. In the eighteenth century, when the people of England thought but little and knew less of the affairs of India, the intrigues that were resorted to in the case of Purtaub Sing, to hasten, if not to bring about his ruin might pass unnoticed as a matter of too foreign a nature to demand importance; but now, the nineteenth century, when the interests of India are so closely interwoven with those of England, when the British public, aroused from its lethargy, is sensible to the cry of justice, when the people of India themselves may represent their wrongs to British hearts, when no longer compelled to bring their complaints to inexorable masters they can appeal directly to the Senate of Great Britain for redress of grievances—intrigues have become matters of general interest and discussion, whose importance is too great to be passed over with indifference.

His Highness Purtaub Sing, the late Rajah of Sattarah, was deposed by Sir James Carnac for taking part in a political combination of Indian princes against the oppression of the Company's government—at least this was the plea for dethroning him.

Purtaub Sing was either a worthy or an ungenerous man, a noble minded or an imbecile prince, a faithful friend and devoted ally, or a treacherous enemy. The Bombay Government considered it more politic to take the unfavorable side, because as Sir John Malcolm has it "the part of justice may be taken for the native princes until it is inimical to our interests." But may we not ask, and demand an answer to our interrogation, did a love of truth, did respect for his own character and dignified station cause him to reject with scorn the ungenerous not to say disgraceful proposal tendered to him as the price of his still retain: the musnud of his ancestors? He would not, because he conscientiously could not, admit that he was guilty of a crime of which when investigated he would be proved innocent. But his territory stood in the way of the Company, he had a good revenue and a fair share of treasure which in all probability was inimical to the company's interests. A mere accusation condemned him; but his former and subsequent conduct has but served to establish in our minds the fact of his innocence.

On the character of the present Rajah we will not descend because however ungrateful, he is still the brother of the legitimate sovereign, and we have good authority for asserting that it is owing to a most flagitious act of tyranny that the present Rajah was forced even against his will to leave the throne of his affectionate, virtuous and worthy brother. But he was known to be weak, one that would leave his throne to the Company at his death as the price of his temporary possession, and now that he occupies the Gadee of Sattarah, he is more the slave of the persecutors of Purtaub Sing than the captive at Benares.

But as we have authentic though unpublished documents before us, we wish to go more minutely into the particulars which led to the Rajah's ill treatment. If papers criminating the Rajah can be produced let them be published if proofs can be adduced, let it be established that the Rajah meddled with the politics of the East India Company, that the authorities did not by any indignity offered by any act of tyranny, injustice or vexation attempt to drive him to any measure which might have given them an opportunity or a shadow of excuse for the violation of a

most solemn treaty or that there was no despoiling him of his throne, or depriving him of his rights, or the taking his revenue, or without consulting him, appropriate his private property, or deprive him of that there was a just cause for depriving him of one of the greatest blessings—liberty. Ocular demonstration is not required, strong proof is not demanded but if any thing tangible can be produced, in God's name we say let the Home government lay it before the imperial parliament. Let not a faithful ally be degraded, and ruined because premises have been assumed and conclusions jumped at. Let not a Prince cry against British ill usage; let not the public Press re-echo the shrill terrific cry which proceeds from the prison at Benares, that investigation was solicited in vain, that the demand for a fair trial was prayed for, but contemptuously refused.

It was in vain that the Rajah declared his innocency and fruitless were his protestations of the unguiltiness of his Chitiness, or minister, his faithful adviser and friend, who was kidnapped by the British representative and sent a prisoner to Poonah, where for years he was occupied in soliciting the Bombay government to bring him to trial, but in vain. Purtaub Sing also prayed, and prayed again to the Bombay authorities to investigate his case fully and fairly. This humble and fervent prayer was unanswered; his urgent request was refused; his rightful demand was withheld. His hands were directed towards a tyrannical heaven, his desire could not affect hearts insensible to feeling, his just demand was inimical to that tribunal before whose bar his minister stood accused, without proof of his guilt; and therefore that was sufficient reason for not complying to the solicitation of the sovereign or of the victim. There sometimes may be power in a tribunal when it roundly accuses an individual of a heinous crime, which would be greatly weakened when called upon to establish the guilt by proofs: that power however may be essential to the interest of the tribunal and make it inconvenient to substantiate the charge. The Rajah's minister was in the power and hands of his accusers, but altho his Royal master petitioned in the morning for a trial, and echoed the prayer of the petition in the evening, acknowledging that could any offence, even of the most trivial nature be proved then "punish him," he said, "as severely as you like, or deliver him over to me and I will punish him more severely." No reply could be obtained from his minister's accusers by solicitation, and no answer extorted by the Rajah's demand, although expressed in language that was strengthened by a solemn conviction of innocence. It was "inimical to the interests" of the accusers that he should be tried, and more convenient to let him languish in a dungeon, and breathe his last as one against whom an accusation of guilt had been brought.

Can Britain claim to sit as the Queen of nations, the dispenser of justice, the promoter of civilization, the promulgator of Christianity, the emblem and example of virtue and truth, liberty and justice, and treat the minister of the Rajah, an old and hitherto faithful ally, as a felon when uncondemned? Shall we take credit for spreading among the inhabitants of India the blessings of Christianity, or the joys inspired by the arts, or the sciences and literature of Europe, and withhold from them the protection of our greatness and glory—Magna charta, or refuse them that impartial investigation, scarcely denied by barbarians, and that justice never withheld by any civilized power?

In the treatment of his minister the Rajah might have read the fate that would shortly alight upon himself. The Rajah not long after was accused of treachery, and his downfall determined upon at all hazards. In vain he declared his innocence of the charge. Refutation or palliation of the charge was not admissible. He had no alternative but to acknowledge that he was guilty and retain his throne as a reward for the admission; or by protesting his innocence suffer the ignominy of being driven from his dominions and finish the short period of his existence as a suspected criminal. However painful, he chose the latter; preferring peace of conscience and mental freedom to regal liberty at the expense of his conscience.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Ashkelon, that when the Rajah wished to have legal advice, and sent a retaining fee to a distinguished Barrister at Bombay, permission was refused for the legal adviser to visit him! He was to be a victim, and he must be made one at any expense of justice, or sacrifice of principles, or injury to the national character of England. The few remaining years of the charter could not allow an opportunity to pass to plead acquiring territory for the British Crown, and appropriating the riches of a kingdom that was the glory of the Marhatta empire.

The fair demand of His Highness was that an investigation should be made, at which one or two Englishmen, not in the Company's service, might also be present; but as this was the way to ensure the justice of the decision, or to expose its injustice, it was contemptuously refused as a matter of course.

Far from shrinking from a full and public display of guilt, if proved guilty, another method was resorted to. It was attempted; how far it succeeded will be seen in the sequel. It was this:—that an English gentleman having no connexion with the Company, should seek to obtain leave to repair to Sattarah, with whom His Highness might consult. This gentleman called upon the political Secretary, who promised to consider his request. After a considerable lapse of time, and only in consequence of unwearied application, he was informed that his request could not be complied with. The acting Governor, Mr. Farish, was then applied to, and informed by this gentleman that he was authorized to say, by His Highness the Rajah, that every existing dispute between the two Governments should immediately be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Bombay Government, with whom he had unalterably wished to be on the most friendly feeling. Mr. Farish replied that he was sorry that in his individual capacity he could not grant the permission, or words to that effect, and declined entering into any conversation respecting the Sattarah affair; probably, because the person in question was one of the uninitiated.

One other and final attempt was made. His Highness decided upon sending the gentleman in Company, with some of the Officers of His Highness's household to England, to solicit at the feet of Her Majesty the Queen protection from the intrigue and tyranny of His Highness's accusers. Preparations were made for their departure but circumstances which we intend ere long to make known, by the publication of the correspondence which took place, frustrated the object, and the whole of the passage money was lost. On Sir James Carnac's arrival the solicitation to proceed to Sattarah was renewed, but permission refused.

The Rajah's affairs, as we said at the commencement of this article, were to be brought before the House of Commons, and we do hope for the honour of the Country and the love of equity, justice will be administered with an even hand, and we doubt not but that instead of finishing his days as an innocent though accused man, more a feeble captive than a guilty culprit, within the portals of tyranny, he may live in happiness and at length expire in the midst of his family as the legitimate, worthy, and faithful sovereign of his country, who once vacated his Gadee rather than admit that he was guilty of a crime of which he was really innocent of and held in the greatest abhorrence.

Let it not be supposed that because we speak out and descend freely on the conduct of Government in this affair, that we use too harsh language. On the contrary, we have used the mildest words that we could employ consistent with our duty, and without danger to the liberty of the Press.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GLOBE, MAY 4.

The state of the revenue compels government to take a new survey of the field of taxation, in order to decide whether new taxes must be imposed, or whether a better adjustment of existing burthens would meet the emergency. It is therefore true that the wants of the revenue are the occasion which suggest the adoption of new measures of financial and commercial economy. It does not follow that those measures are adopted merely as financial expedients. They are the measures which the ministerial leaders in the House of Commons, their most distinguished friends, and the most energetic supporters, have always advocated on their own merits, independent of finan-

